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symptoms of feeble-mindedness in any helpful way without specifying many degrees of defect. The same is true of the education and treatment. The authors do make use of the term "idiot" for the lowest grade, but even then there is too much variation in what is left.

But this is a difficulty that we all labor under more or less. Three groups are fairly well marked out, but beyond that there is not much unanimity in the classification.

The book is well written and is a great contribution to our literature on the subject.

The bibliography is very extensive and a valuable adjunct. Its value would have been still greater if it had been classified or supplied with a subject index. The book ought to be translated into English. Our literature, that is available for any but the specialist, is far too scanty.

HENRY H. GODDARD.

The Survival of Man; a Study in Unrecognized Human Faculty. By Sir OLIVER LODGE, F. R. S. New York, Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909. pp. viii, 361. Price, \$2.50 net.

In this volume, Sir Oliver Lodge illustrates, by reference to investigations pursued during the past quarter of a century, the manner in which his own conviction of man's survival of bodily death has been acquired, and the kind of evidence by which he believes that this conviction will in due course be scientifically justified. The investigations which he reports deal with the phenomena of experimental telepathy, of spontaneous telepathy and clairvoyance, and of automatism and lucidity; an account of his experiences with the controverted and often discredited 'physical phenomena' associated with exceptional mental states is, the Preface states, reserved for another volume.

The book is frankly popular in its appeal, and contains nothing that is new to a student of the subject. Thus, the Introduction reprints the author's address delivered as president of the Society for Psychical Research in 1903; the evidence for telepathy is reprinted from the *Journal* and the *Proceedings* of the same Society, or from such well-known sources as Myers' *Human Personality*, and the *Phantasms of the Living*; and so on throughout. The writer's reliance is on the cumulative character of the testimony. No doubt, there are many readers who will be impressed by this feature; but there will be others, of stiffer mental fibre, who will insist that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and that, as every one of the links here passed in review has its weak place, the assemblage has no great claim to scientific consideration.

The discussion, as we should expect from the author's general reputation, is within its limits fair and candid. It is a question, however, whether the limits themselves should not, in the interests of science and truth, have been extended. Sir Oliver Lodge might, for instance, have inserted a chapter on the range of the unconscious whisper, on the indicativeness of unconscious head-movements, on muscle-reading, and on the various forms of experiment upon normal suggestibility published in the various psychological journals. The facts and conclusions of such a chapter would, surely, not have been out of place; it is a canon of scientific procedure to furnish negative as well as positive instances. The author is probably unaware of much of the work done upon these topics, in recent years, by experimental psychology. At the same time, its inclusion would have rendered his book less one-sided than it now appears.

FRANCIS JONES.